

The True Northerner.

O. W. ROWLAND - EDITOR.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, JUNE 29, 1883

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In order to enjoy the greatest measure of prosperity, the manufacturing interests of our country should be fostered and built up until all the agricultural products of the nation are needed for home consumption and home manufacture. All our breadstuffs should be needed to supply the wants of the non-producing portion of our population, and every pound of cotton raised ought to be manufactured at home. The tariff should be so adjusted that we would not need to export a pound of beef or bacon, nor a barrel of flour, while we should be able to manufacture all the iron we could possibly mine, and all the cotton that could be grown. During the fiscal year ending June 30th 1882, our imports of foreign articles amounted to \$725,000,000. A very large proportion of these articles should have been manufactured in our own country, by men who would have used the products of our own soil, thus increasing and enlarging our own home market, and thereby conferring a benefit on farmers and laborers, as well as on manufacturers.

A protective tariff will not, by building up our home industries, make us a non-exporting nation, but on the contrary will largely increase our exports, but instead of exporting the raw material, we would consume that at home, and ship to foreign nations the products of our factories, thus adding greatly to the wealth and prosperity of all classes, and especially agriculturists.

There is no class of community who have so great an interest in protection as have the farmers. Were it not for the tariff, agricultural products would be largely shipped into this country from Canada and elsewhere. During the year 1881 the amount of duties levied and collected upon agricultural products, including wool, amounted to \$72,500,000, all of which were in the direct line of protection to the farmers of our country. Repeal the tariff on wool, and that industry would be wholly ruined. Foreign nations have such vast numbers of sheep that, were it not for the tariff, they could and would flood the country with wool at a figure that would be simply ruinous to the sheep breeders of the United States.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860, when there was no protective tariff, the increase of sheep in this country, notwithstanding the great increase of population, was only three per cent, while from 1870 to 1880 under the policy of protection, the increase was 43 per cent, being largely in advance of the increase of population. Free trade or a reduction of the tariff so as to largely increase the importation of foreign goods would not result in a reduction of prices. We have had protection for the past twenty years, and it is a matter of common observation that the result during that time, has been a gradual and steady decline in the price of all manufactured articles. The reason for this is obvious. The tariff by encouraging and building up our home industries, has created a healthy competition which has resulted as it always must, in a decline of prices.

Let no one make the mistake of confounding a protective tariff with a prohibitory tariff. By a protective tariff is meant, not a tariff that will prevent all foreign importation, but a tariff so adjusted as to allow home industries to be built up so as to be able to compete with foreign manufactures, thereby creating not only a home competition, but a competition between American industries and foreign manufacturers as well. All classes share in the benefits of such a tariff. The government derives from it its necessary revenue, labor secures more employment at better wages, the farmer receives better prices for his crops, his herds and his flocks, better prices for his lands and all forms of industry and labor prosper under its beneficent influences.

A few weeks since the Detroit Evening News astonished its readers by the declaration that in its discussion of the tariff question "it had never adopted or advanced the theory that a tariff sustains high prices permanently." That journal further said: "The high prices (the tariff) promotes provokes capital to go into the business concerned and an increased number of shops and factories, all running at high pressure to catch the big profits while they last, soon glut the market and cause a downfall of prices, sometimes beyond the cost of production." This was a complete back down from the free trade argument that "the duty adds to the price of the article," and a square admission that home competition under protection tends to lower prices. We have on a former occasion shown the attenuated character of the News' assertion that it never had advanced the theory that "a tariff makes the laboring man of Michigan pay two prices for woolen clothing, stockings, and blankets to shield himself and family from the Manitoba blizzards." If the News, by this language, did not wish to imply that protection added to the price of these articles, will it please state what it did mean? When the News made the assertion about "two prices" it knew that every article of woolen manufacture is cheaper to-day than in 1860, the last year of free trade in the United States. A marked instance of the flimsiness of its free-trade arguments was witnessed a few days since, when, in its editorial columns, it dwelt feelingly on the fact that all-wool Scotch suits could be bought for \$10, while our American consumers were compelled to pay double the price. In the same paper, in its advertising column, appeared Mabley's announcement that he would sell all wool cassimere suits for \$10. A more complete answer to an overdrawn editorial statement was never made than was embodied in Mr. Mabley's advertisement. On account of the low rate of wages paid to Scotch tailors, suits of all-wool goods may generally be cheaper in that country than in the United States, but does the News want the wages of the American workmen reduced to the European standard?

and? This is what free trade means, and that is what the News is trying to bring about every time it attacks the principle of protection to American industry. The test of cheapness is not the true test to apply to any economic policy, although the tendency of protection by home competition, has always been to reduce the prices of manufactured articles. The true way to judge an economic policy is by its general effects upon the prosperity of the people, and not alone by its effect on prices. Protection has been tested by the fire of experience, so that the great majority of the American people recognize the fact that every industry in this country which takes raw materials and converts them into finished products by the labor of men's hands, will always need just as much protection as will cover the difference in wages between this country and Europe. And the newspaper editor who loses sight of this principle for the sake of getting an all-wool Scotch suit at a little less figure than he has to pay for our own manufacturers, is an obstructionist to the prosperity of the American working man.—*Lansing Republican.*

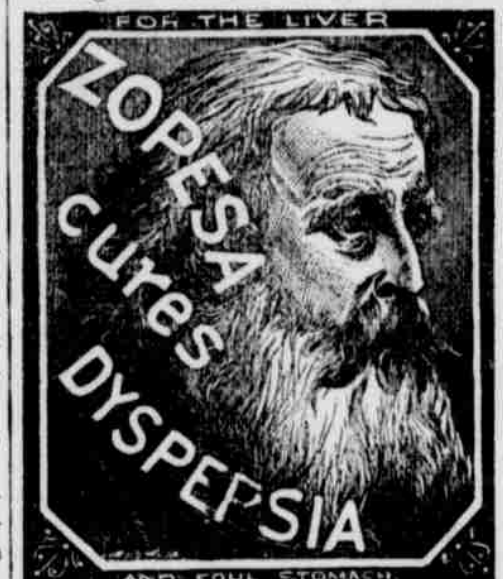
Alluding to the growth of Southern fiction since the war, James Herbert Morse says, in the July Century, that George W. Cable, "with far more poetical insight and felicity than any other Southern novelist has yet reached, made, in the Creole element of Louisiana, an absolute discovery, as quaint and peculiar in atmosphere as anything in Bret Harte, and painted with far more delicacy."

BLACKSMITHING.

THOS. J. NICHOLDS,
Horse Shoeing, Jobbing, and General Blacksmithing, well and quickly done.

AT THE BRICK SHOP,
PAW PAW, MICH.

Let no man omit to buy
The fragrant "Zorexa," and try
Upon the Teeth its cleansing powers,
And gain a breath like scent of flowers.



ZOREXA
Cures
DYSPEPSIA
AND POOR STOMACH

CUT THIS OUT.
"Frank P. Warner came into our
store to purchase a sample bottle of
Zorexa for a friend, and stated
that he (Mr. Warner), was afflicted
with Kidney and Liver troubles
for five years, and had paid
\$200 or \$300 doctor's bills, and
has now been completely cured
by the use of two large bottles of
Zorexa. He was so bad at one
time that he lost 27 pounds of
flesh, but after using Zorexa
claims that he is a sound man,
and now weighs 145 pounds. He
was loud in his praise, and readily
consented to allow us to use his
name for reference."
J. W. MURPHY & CO.
Canton, N. Y.

Ask COVERT & BARTRAM.

New Life

is given by using Brown's
IRON BITTERS. In the
Winter it strengthens and
warms the system; in the
Spring it enriches the blood
and conquers disease; in the
Summer it gives tone to the
nerves and digestive organs;
in the Fall it enables the
system to stand the shock
of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be
so surely prevented as by
keeping the system in per-
fect condition. BROWN'S
IRON BITTERS ensures per-
fect health through the
changing seasons, it disarms
the danger from impure
water and miasmatic air,
and it prevents Consumption,
Kidney and Liver Dis-
ease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the
well-known firm of H. S.
Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le
Droit Building, Washing-
ton, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th,
1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleas-
ure in stating that I have used
Brown's Iron Bitters for ma-
laria and nervous troubles,
caused by overwork, with
excellent results.

Beware of imitations.
Ask for BROWN'S IRON BIT-
TERS, and insist on having it.
Don't be imposed on with
something recommended as
"just as good." The genuine is made only
by the Brown Chemical Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

4th of July Celebration!

AT NATIONAL PARK.
KALAMAZOO

A Grand Procession in the morning, grand
Bicycle Race, Exhibition Military Drill,
Horse Race, best three in five, and a

20-Mile Running Race,
Between Miss Myrtle Peek and the Mexican
Daredevil.

FIRE-WORKS

In the evening. Half Fare on Railroads.
Admission to the grounds, 25 cents.

W. R. SOLOMON. F. S. ROOS.
Secretary. President.

F. E. WELLS, ARTISTIC TAILOR.

127 South Bardick street, Upjohn Bk.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere
Yours truly, F. E. WELLS.

Paw Paw Normal School!

To those who wish a thorough education
in any or all branches taught in any Normal
School, this School offers unexcelled op-
portunities. Before sending to any school,
examine our methods of instruction.

All branches taught in Graded and High
Schools, to which is added Penmanship,
Drawing and Painting, Phonography, Tele-
graphy, Commercial Department, Music, (in-
strumental and vocal), Preparatory Depart-
ment (for teachers), and Kindergarten, &c
here taught.

EXPENSES.
Tuition per term of 10 weeks, - \$4.00
" per term of 20 weeks, - 15.00
" per year, 50 weeks, - 15.00
Furnished rooms in private families, 40 cents
per week each occupant. Unfurnished rooms
25 cents per week. Heat and light, per week,
35 cents. Boarding in private families, from
\$3 to \$4 per week.
Expenses per term of 10 weeks, including
everything, \$35.
Per term of 20 weeks, \$150.
Term rates, payable strictly in advance.
Pupils entering during term, will pay only
from date of such entry.

CALENDAR.
Fall Term—Open September 4th.
Winter Term—Open Nov. 13, and Jan. 22.
Spring Term—Open April 23.
Summer Term—Open June 11th.
Each term continues 10 weeks.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PROF. CHAS. BURTON, assisted by Miss
EDITH COLLINS, has charge of the Instru-
mental Department.

Terms in private lessons, as follows:
PIANO, ORGAN, THOROUGH BASS AND HAR-
MONY, VOICE CULTURE,
\$5.00 per term of 10 weeks, one lesson a week
\$7.50 " " " two " "
\$11.00 " " " three " "
Thirty minutes only, will be given in all
private lessons.

CLASS INSTRUCTION:
Under the direction of PROF. F. D.
JACOBS, as follows:
Chorus Class, Tuesdays at 8 o'clock p. m.
Singing School, Wednesdays and Fridays at
7 o'clock p. m. Primary Class, daily, at 3:30
p. m.

TERMS:
Chorus Class—\$1.50 per term of ten weeks.
Singing School—2.00 per term of ten weeks.
Primary Class—\$1.00 per term of ten weeks.

G. E. Chappell—Jeweler.

CHAPELL'S Jewelry Store,

(Removed to 2d door east of
Dyckman House),

Has a full stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-
ELRY AND FANCY
GOODS.

Agent for the ROCKFORD ILL. QUICK
TRAIN WATCHES, WALTHAM, ELGIN
SPRINGFIELD and other AMERICAN and
FOREIGN WATCHES, Key and Stem-
Winders.

Ladies Gold Watches, Gold and Rolled Plate
Guard and Neck Chains, Solid Gold, Plain
Band, and Set Rings, Lockets, Charms, etc., in
great variety.

New and elegant patterns of Rogers and Bros.
Silver Plated Ware, Casters, Water Pitchers,
Cake Baskets, Cardstands, Table Knives, Forks
Spoons, etc., etc.

No extra charge for Engraving. Prices as
low as the lowest, and quality guaranteed a
represented

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.
Repairing promptly done and warranted

MARBLE —AND— GRANITE WORKS

Keep on hand 80 to 100 sets of mon-
uments, ready for lettering. I use the
best material, and will sell for less than
agents from abroad.

Call and examine and be convinced.

I. A. WHITMAN,
Sole Proprietor, Paw Paw, Mich.

Jay Cumings—Dress Goods.

ANOTHER

SEWING MACHINE

FREE

In compliance with the Popular Request, we
will give away one more Sewing Machine,

August 25, 1883.

EVERY PURCHASER

Presented with our Business Card.

ATTENTION!

Buy your Dress Muslins and Laces, Ber-
lin, Lisle and Kid Gloves, Cashmere and
Zephyr Shawls, Parasols and Hosiery, Cor-
sets, Neckwear and Underwear, Black and
Colored Dress Goods, in fact, buy your Dry
Goods at the

Double Store,

LEADERS! LEADERS! LEADERS!

In Everything, Goods as well as Prices.
Particular Attention Called to a Fine Otto-
man Silk, in Black, and to our Beautiful
Line of Black Lace.

FANS, FANCY FANS,

Yours in Dry Goods,

Ginghams, 10 cents; White Quilts, 94 cents

E. Smith & Co.—Clothing.

HO! FOR THE ONE-PRICE, READY-PAY

Clothing Store



The only one in Van Buren County

That's What's the Matter!

E. SMITH & CO'S Mammoth Stock of Clothing

Is now open for inspection and sale. Now is
your time boys! We have Suits from a three
year old up to mammoth, or bay window. Also
Shirts and Drawers; white and colored shirts,
Overalls and jumps, Collars and Cuffs, Neck-
ties and Scarfs, Hats and Caps, Gents' Driving
Gloves, etc., etc.

Ready-made Clothing here you'll find
Rich in assortment, rich in kind;
Come Bay at SMITH'S—he can't be beat!
Know this ye all, who dare compete!

Respectfully Yours,

E. Smith & Co.

P. S. Since writing the above, I
have received another Car-load—32
Cases—twelve thousand dollars worth
of Clothing—another bankrupt stock—
at 50 cents on the dollar!

Now is your time, boys, if you want
to dress up cheap;—so come along;—
first come, first served.

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

E. SMITH & CO.

R. W. Broughton—Corsets.

300 Miles of Corsets!



A YOUNG MAN OF PAW PAW

Who is very handy with a slate
and pencil, has prepared an es-
timate, showing that the Great
Eastern Corset Manufacturer,
whose failure was noted in a
late issue of this journal, had
made enough corsets, up to the
time of his failure, if laid end
to end in their boxes, to reach
twice around the earth and as
far as Paw Paw back again,
stopping the length of six dozen
boxes beyond Kalamazoo, or
exactly in front of Broughton's
Store.

Our young friend of the slate
and pencil also thinks he had
about 300 miles of Corsets on
hand at the time of his failure,
which were thrown on the mar-
ket at such a sacrifice as to
create a panic in the price of
Corsets.

This explains why Broughton
sells his High-Grade Dollar
Corsets, at 75c.

Fifty Cents buys the best 75
cent Corset ever shown in Paw
Paw, in white and colored, all
sizes,

AT BROUGHTON'S

Covert & Bartram.—Drugs, Groceries, Etc.

Have you been in the Large and Well Filled Store of

Covert & Bartram?

If you have not, it

WILL PAY YOU

to call. Our store is filled, from cellar to garret, with New Goods just
from the manufacturers. We buy in very large quantities, and we buy for

CASH ONLY,

Which enables us to sell our goods low. It will pay you to call and
get prices before going elsewhere.

OUR GROCERIES

Are fresh and of the Best Quality. We will not keep a poor article in our
store, and we will sell them as cheap as any firm in the county. We
also have a large stock of Salt Fish that will be sold cheap.

Heath & Milligan Mixed Paints

We are agents for the best mixed paint that is manufactured. We sell
20 gallons to 1 of any other paint on the market to-day. If you are
going to paint your barn or roof, call and see us. We sell the L. N.
L. barn and roof Paint, the best and most durable barn paint in use.

OUR DRUG STOCK

Is complete. We carry no drugs but what are strictly pure. All Drugs and
Prescriptions will be dispensed by competent and reliable druggists.
Years of study and experience in the laboratory and behind the drug
counter, enables us to dispense and compound all drugs with accuracy
and precision.

Yours Truly,

COVERT & BARTRAM.

At the old, reliable "New York Drug Store."

P. S.—For Veterinary Medicines and Advice, call at the store of
Covert & Bartram, and see F. W. BARTRAM, V. S., Graduate of the Ontario
Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.